

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"DIETPLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 13th January.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dewers	About THURSDAY, 14th January.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th January.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	End of January.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYSENIEN	Bruc	18th Jan. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	19th Jan. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCEANIE	Magnez	1st Feb. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebuffat	2nd Feb. at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1900.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 4th January, 1900.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY'S.

HONGKONG, 4th Jan. 1900.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

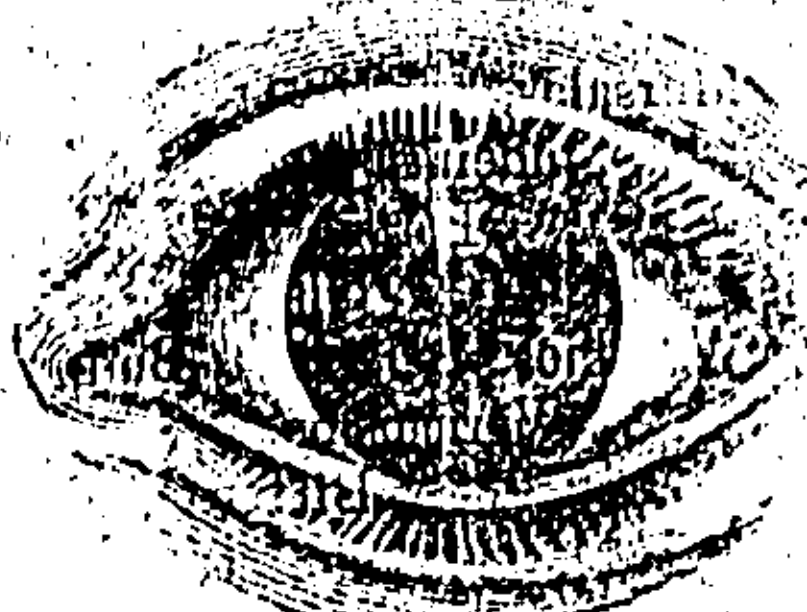
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents
BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, G. J. B. STREET, W. G. 51, BATHURST STREET. SHANGHAI, 165, NANKING ROAD.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIO, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL inscribed CLETEAS.

It is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drone-France).
CALDERON MAGRETH & Co., Hongkong.

CHANGING HORSES

The court edict that dismisses H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, Grand Councillor and President of the Walwupu, and orders him to return to his native province to cure himself of rheumatism comes as an unexpected development of the situation in Peking. In our last issue, in reviewing the events of the year 1908, we drew attention to the fact that the name of Yuan Shih-kai had recently been overshadowed to a marked extent, but in no circles outside the Peking Palace does it seem to have been realized how imminent was his downfall. With our present knowledge it is now possible to reconstruct the ordered sequence of steps that have led up to this fateful edict. In Tientsin, surrounded by the troops of his own creation, the progressive Viceroy was too powerful to escape the notice of the Palace clique; and in spite of the lavish presents with which he is reported to have retained the goodwill of the late Empress Dowager, he was successively deprived of his army and brought up to Peking. At that date those who were following closely the trend of Chinese affairs were ready to interpret the transfer to Peking as the beginning of the end. Although loaded with honours Yuan Shih-kai's influence was carefully hedged round with the enforced co-operation of colleagues less progressive than himself. Nevertheless he is credited with responsibility for such measures of reform as were promulgated during the past two years; but it is probable that the personal goodwill of the Empress Dowager alone enabled him to keep his position. As soon as he lost his powerful ally, his opponents proved too strong for him. The appointment of Prince Ch'uan as Regent revived the stories of personal antagonism between the two men; but in the favourable measure with which the Regency was inaugurated it was thought that a reconciliation had been effected. Yuan Shih-kai, however, has survived the new reign by six weeks only, and but little attempt has been made by those subtiles of language of which the Vermilion Pencil is such a master to soften the blow that has fallen upon him.

While it would be idle to disguise the significance of this dismissal, we should be unwilling to believe that China is unable to fulfil her destinies without Yuan Shih-kai. It was a dictum of the late Cecil J. Rhodes that no one man is necessary for the world can get on very well without him. The best admirers of Yuan Shih-kai will be the first to admit that he lacked that forceful energy which makes for greatness among those who would be leaders of men. In spite of native shrewdness and political ability he was inclined to give way too much to the pleasures of life, and displayed little of the determination required to counter-act the inevitable intrigues to which his success must give rise among powerful Manchu circles. But China is not so well provided with men that she can afford to dispense with a single official who has proved himself to be possessed of ability and enlightenment. She is still in the act of crossing the stream, and she should realize the danger she is incurring in this experiment of changing horses during the operation.

To Yuan Shih-kai, unless the world is wrongly informed, belongs the credit of having been the first to indicate to China the pathway of progress and reform. He has collected around him most of the ablest men in the public service to-day. Are these to be included in his downfall? Among them is Tang Shao-yi, who, at a moment when his country had most need of him at home, was sent abroad on a prolonged mission. Will he and his fellow Cantonese, who provide the major portion of China's brains at the present time, be sent as well into enforced idleness? A belief in the Government's sincerity in regard to the reform movement has won for it the good-will of foreign Powers, and they have given pledges to one another to respect the integrity and independence of China. But at that point neither the usefulness of the Powers to China and their interest in her nor her obligations to them cease. Personal considerations may have rendered the dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai necessary, but the Government should be on its guard against allowing this step to galvanize into activity the forces of reaction and to render desperate the party of reform. The ability of Prince Chun, Chang Chih-tung and Na Tung to lead the Empire on the road to progress is not challenged; but they must understand that, as they have deliberately deprived themselves of the counsels of Yuan Shih-kai, their actions in future will be subjected to much closer scrutiny with a view to gauging the relationship between such actions and the Government's official professions.—N. G. D. Ngan.

For Sale.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 1-2 UM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Stanley, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light houses.

F. G. F. Co.

Director.

(14-1)

10th Jan. 1900.

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

ARE
NOW SHOWING
the latest production
in British
CARPETS
in the
most exclusive
designs & colourings.

Jute Art Squares
for Bedrooms,
from \$9.50.

Kensington Art
Squares,
in 3 sizes,
from \$18.75.

Kidderminster
Squares,
all wool,
Special Thick
Quality,

3 by 4 yds.,.....\$87.50
3½ by 4½ yds.,.....\$50.00
4 by 5 yds.,.....\$65.00

A Large Variety of
Velvet Pile
Squares,
from 9ft. by 6ft.
to 15ft. by 18ft.,
from \$35 to \$200.

Seamless Axminster
Squares,
in Artistic Designs,
3 by 8 yds. 8 by 8½ yds.
3 by 4 yds. 3½ by 4½ yds.
4 by 5 yds. 5 by 6 yds.
from \$50 to \$275.

Hearthrugs
to match.

POWELL'S
Carpet Department,
First Floor,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT
FRENCH STORE
(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of
the Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
PERNOT BISCUITS
&c., &c., &c.

Philatelic Novelty
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:	
All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " .75

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other
Philatelic Requisites, at prices to suit every-
body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES.
MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,
No. 17, Des Vaux Road.

Telegrams: "Cyclometer."
Telephone: 482.

WE SELL,

HIRE,

and RE-BUILD

MOTOR

CARS,

BOATS,

LAUNCHES.

TYPEWRITERS.

DEPOT—KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW
ROOMS,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM
This is a condition (or disease) in which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down
system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the
system. No matter what may be the cause (for they
are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same:
loss of energy, loss of vitality, loss of the power of
concentration or resolution, depression, loss of
weight and want of energy for all the ordinary
affairs of life. Now, what does this mean? It means
that the system is broken down, and needs to be
restored to its normal state.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
To show off these wonderful feelings, and energy
prove that so slight a remedy can do this in a
more certain manner by a course of

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3**
than by any other known combination. So, as
it is taken in accordance with the printed
directions accompanying it, will the shattered
system be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
Is lighted up afresh.
This is a condition (or disease) in which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down
system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the
system. No matter what may be the cause (for they
are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same:
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concentration or resolution, depression, loss of
weight and want of energy for all the ordinary
affairs of life. Now, what does this mean? It means
that the system is broken down, and needs to be
restored to its normal state.

THERAPION
This is a condition (or disease) in which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down
system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the
system. No matter what may be the cause (for they
are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same:
loss of energy, loss of vitality, loss of the power of
concentration or resolution, depression, loss of
weight and want of energy for all the ordinary
affairs of life. Now, what does this mean? It means
that the system is broken down, and needs to be
restored to its normal state.

STRANDING OF THE
"TELMACHUS"

OSAKA MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The *Japan Chronicle*, of the 29th ult., says:—
Judgment was given in this case on the 26th
inst. On the 8th instant a Marine Court of In-
quiry was held at Osaka to examine Captain
Frederick Davenish, a licensed Island Sea
pilot, in connection with the stranding of the
British steamer *Telemachus* in Akashi Channel
in July last, when Captain Davenish piloted
the vessel. The Court consisted of Captain
Fujino, a Government Marine Surveyor, pre-
siding, and Captains Kadoya and Tsuda, Gov-
ernment Surveyors, sitting as associate ex-
aminers. Mr. Tanaka, R.N., conducted the
inquiry.

The *Telemachus*, whilst on her way from
Mojji to Kobe, under the pilotage of the re-
spondent, on July 4th, came into collision with
two fishing-boats proceeding side by side in
the Akashi Channel and stranded for a short
time at the base of the Esaki light, Awaji. The
action of the pilot in running the steamer on
the shore was considered to fall under Clause
1 of Article 19 of the Pilot Law.

In answer to questions by the Court, Captain
Davenish made the following deposition:—

The owners of the steamer *Telemachus* are
the Ocean Steamship Company. The steamer
is registered at Liverpool, England. She is a
vessel of 7,441 tons gross. I joined the steamer
at Mutsure Island as the pilot on July 2nd, two
days previous to the accident. We left Mutsure
about 8 a.m. on July 2nd last for Mojji, reaching
the latter port at about 3 p.m. the same day.
We left Mojji, at 4 a.m. on the 3rd, passed the
Otokoshima light at about 7 a.m. on the
4th, came abreast of Okadosaki at about 8 a.m.
on the same day at a distance of about a mile,
and then bore a course 73 points north (magne-
tic course) for Akashi Channel, as I usually do,
cannot tell at what distance the steamer came
abreast the Shikano buoy, as I was resting
below when the buoy was passed. I went
down at about 8.30 a.m. and came up again
on the bridge at 10.30 a.m. By this time we
were proceeding about six miles west of the
Esaki light at a speed of twelve knots.

The Court: You said you had gone up on
the bridge after your rest at 10.30 a.m. when the
Esaki light was seen about six miles west. Is
that right?—I did not see a watch, so that I am
not sure of the time. Then the Shikano
buoy had been passed and I did not see it. By
the time I got up on the bridge the steamer
was bearing a course E.N.E. magnetic. By
this course, I expected to pass the Esaki light
at a distance of half a mile. There were 300
to 400 fishing-boats on the portside (left) at
the moment of the collision, but none on the star-
board-side. When the collision became im-
minent the fishing boats were about a chain
aboard on the left, about ½ point to port. There
were two boats. At the moment of the collision
the fishing boats were heading towards the
Esaki light. The fishing boats were sighted,
I think, at about 10.50 a.m., when I ordered
"port helm" in order to avert a possible collision,
and the helm was put hard a port. The
fishing boats then began to row. I kept the
signal at "hard a port," but the steamer came
into collision and one of the fishing-boats was
overturned. The steamer then closed in toward
the shore and I turned her head to port, when
she bore north of the Esaki light, and went aground.
We blew the whistle three or four times before
the collision to warn the boats off. This was
done when I ordered "port helm"—first one
blast and then three or four in succession.

The Court pointed out that nothing was
mentioned in the reports made by the respon-
dent and the fishing-boats about the whistle
signals.

Respondent replied: It was mentioned in
the report made to the Kobe Marine Office.
We blew the whistle. It was not mentioned
it was by mistake.

The Court: The men on the fishing boats
did not hear the report made by the Captain to
the owners of the steamer it was stated that
whistle was blown. It was between 10.50 and
11 a.m. that the steamer stranded.

The Court pointed out that the time was
entered in the log-book as 10.55 a.m., and
respondent said that might be correct.

The Court: How long was it between the
collision with the fishing-boats and the strand-
ing of the steamer?—I think thirty seconds.

The time of the collision is stated at 10.50
a.m. in the log-book. How is that?—The log-
book may be right.

The Court: There is a difference of five
minutes. This has an important bearing on
this case. You should consider well and say
which is right—your memory or the log-book
entry.—I do not think it could have been such
a long time as five minutes. I was much wor-
ried at the time, so that I cannot tell exactly.

To further questions by the Court, respon-
dent replied:—When we left Mojji the steamer
was drawing 23½ feet both at the bow and the
stern. I think we were about a mile off the
shore at the moment of the collision. We
were going at a speed of twelve knots when we
stranded. I thought we could pass the fish-
ing-boats if we remained at full speed. The
steamer stranded at a point 8 degrees south by
west of the Esaki light at a distance of a quar-
ter of a mile. I should say that the construc-
tion of the *Telemachus* is peculiar. Her hull
does not answer, when the course is changed,
unless the engines are set at full speed. I
think the steamer stranded at a point more
than one chain distant from the Esaki light.
The place where the steamer stranded is a
sand-bank not marked on the charts. It is 1½
chains distant from the Esaki light. I know
that the water is about 2½ fathoms deep for a
distance of about 1,000 feet from the Esaki light,
as it is marked on the charts. I thought the
boats could be safely passed. At the moment
of stranding there was an easterly breeze
about two knots in force. The weather was fine,
and the current was about two knots running
westward.

stranded was 1 chain on the side towards the
shore and six fathoms on the other side, and
the bottom was sandy. The steamer came off
herself at 9.30 p.m. the following day, after
about 2,000 tons of cargo had been discharged
by stevedores from Kobe. The steamer was in
no way damaged. When she was subsequently
docked at Liverpool, no injury was found.
This I learned from the owners of the steamer.

After a few more questions of a similar
nature, the Court asked if the respondent had
anything to say. In reply he asked that the
fact he had now served as pilot for this com-
pany's steamers for fifteen years be taken into
consideration.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Tanaka, Rijk-
swaad, said that had the *Telemachus* been a little
more careful, the collision could have been
avoided, whatever way the fishing boats might
have acted. Briefly the *Telemachus* stranded,
as she attempted to pass the fishing-boats.
He thought the *Telemachus* must have blown
the whistle, though the fishing boats did not
hear it. The fishing-boats were occupied in
bargaining fish, so that when they rowed off
their speed must have been slow. Had the
Telemachus reduced speed a little earlier, the
collision could have been averted. Though
no damage was done to *Telemachus* in conse-
quence of the accident, yet it was not proper
for a pilot in navigating a steamer of over 7,000
tons to approach the shore. The respondent
should be reprimanded, as his action was liable
to clause 1 of Article 19 of the Pilot Law. This
concluded the proceedings.

The decision of the Court was delivered on
Saturday, the 26th instant. Captain Davenish,
pilot of the *Telemachus*, was reprimanded so far
as the collision was concerned, while as re-
gards the stranding of the steamer, he was ex-
onerated from blame.

The Court finds that the respondent, in omit-
ting to signal when getting out of the way of
the fishing-boats, was guilty of negligence ac-
cording to the provisions of Article 28 of the
Law for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea.
As regards the stranding of the steamer, the
respondent, in attempting to clear the fishing-
boats while his vessel was very near the shore,
kept at full speed, which was a mistake. But
no damage having been caused to the steamer,
his action does not fall under Article 19 of the
Pilot Law.

WESTERN MEDICINE IN CHINA.

The late Emperor of China is said to have
been partial to European methods of medical
treatment, and the report that he discarded his
European physicians just before his death and
relied wholly on Chinese medical aid, is re-
garded as suspicious by those who think that
he met death by violence. Western medicine
is making much progress in some parts of
China. Interesting light on the amount of
that progress in Hongkong is thrown by a
recent report of the Tung Wah Hospital, at
which all patients have the choice of whether
they will be treated by European or by Chinese
methods. The *British Medical Journal* remarks
that some of the preferences shown are inter-
esting; thus, the majority of the patients suffering
from malarial fever last year to have chosen
European treatment, whereas those suffering
from dysentery expressed the opposite pre-
ference. So, too, did the patients suffering
from beriberi, diseases of the respiratory
system, of the digestive system, and from local
injuries. In the other classes of diseases the
balance was usually a little in favour of Euro-
pean practices. The net result was that of
3,354 patients, 1,711 chose European, and 1,643
Chinese treatment. This, as compared with
the previous year, is a slight growth of the per-
centage preferring Western medicine. As re-
gards mortality, the rate, as might have been
expected, is greatly in favour of the latter; thus,
of 1,711 patients treated by European methods
only 350 died, whereas no fewer than 522 died
out of the 1,643 patients treated by Chinese
methods.

The diseases in which European methods
seem to have entirely won the day are those of
the eye; for of the total of 79 ophthalmic in-
patients, only 2 chose Chinese methods. This
is a result upon which Dr. G. Montague Har-
rison, who is in charge of the ophthalmic in-
department, and his three Chinese assistants,
are entitled to congratulate. Trachoma must
be exceedingly prevalent in the colony; for no
less than 31 per cent. of all the new cases pre-
sented themselves at the hospital in the in-
patient and out-patient departments. were
sufferers from this disease. It is satisfactory,
therefore, to note that a determined effort is
now being made to deal with this source of
blindness among the native population. On the
representations of Dr. G. M. Harrison of the
extent to which trachoma is prevalent and of
its terrible results, the Government has ap-
proved of the issue of regulations for the guid-
ance of school-managers, and is taking all other
measures which elsewhere have been found of
value in dealing with this form of ophthalmia.

THE UNANIMOUS KISS.

SINGULAR PROSECUTION IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Dec. 5.
Is kissing in the street an offence against
public morality? was the question which a
Vienna magistrate has been called upon to
decide.

A University student, Arnold Schmidt, tak-
ing leave of a young lady just at the entrance
of her house, gave her a tender kiss. This so
shocked a clerk who saw the embrace that he
complained to the police, and Schmidt was
arrested for a breach of the public morals. He
pleaded in court that his kiss was a token of
respect to the lady.

A married lady living in the house who was
an involuntary witness of the kiss (from her
window) told the magistrate that she withdrew
from the window at once because "kissing was
not allowed."

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the such papers
announcements as this—concerning some
medicine or other. "If, on trial, you write that
this medicine has done you no good we will
refund your money."—Now, we have never had
reason to speak in that way concerning the
remedy named in this article. In a trade
extending throughout the world, nobody has
ever complained that our medicine has failed,
or asked for the return of his money. The
public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully
made bread, or at a medicine which really and
actually does what it was made to do. The
foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge
of which on the part of the people explains its
popularity and success. There is nothing to
disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out,
or discovered by accident; it was studied out,
on the solid principles of applied medical
science. It is palatable as honey and contains
all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and
Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all
who have employed it in any of the diseases it
is recommended to relieve and cure, and is
effective from the first dose. In Anemia,
Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, In-
fluenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung
Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what
it is said to be, and has won the confidence of
the public on that basis. You may resort to it
with a faith and hope that arise from the history
of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hun-
suck says: "The continued use of it in my
practice, convinces me that it is the most
palatable, least nauseating, and best prepa-
ration now on the market." One bottle proves
its intrinsic value. "You cannot be dis-
appointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout
the world.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has
been received from the Military Authori-
ties that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out
at under:—

From 4th to 23rd January, 1909:—
From Customs Pass and Chin Lan Chi
over the area including Peak, Tai
Cairn, Buffalo Hill, Raccoon Hill and
High Junk Peak, at ranges up to 10,000
yards, commencing at 10 A.M. daily, and
finishing at 4 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the
above dates, practice will take place on the
following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to
keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

同公隆李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has reopened their
FURNITURE STORE

at
No. 39, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 24 August, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used by
the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Moreau, Jobert,
Volp and others, combines all the desiderata to be
found in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every-
thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a
very short time, one or two days only, remove all dis-
charges, effectively and without irritating the use of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
serious and often serious diseases. (Dysentery, plan-
tation of the liver, etc.) It is the only remedy of the kind,
and of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found a most efficacious remedy for the relief of
all the various and often very distressing symptoms of
this disease.

THERAPION No. 2 is a
very short time, one or two days only, remove all dis-
charges, effectively and without irritating the use of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
serious and often serious diseases. (Dysentery, plan-
tation of the liver, etc.) It is the only remedy of the kind,
and of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found a most efficacious remedy for the relief of
all the various and often very distressing symptoms of
this disease.

THERAPION No. 3 is a
very short time, one or two days only, remove all dis-
charges, effectively and without irritating the use of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
serious and often serious diseases. (Dysentery, plan-
tation of the liver, etc.) It is the only remedy of the kind,
and of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found a most efficacious remedy for the relief of
all the various and often very distressing symptoms of
this disease.

THERAPION
This is a condition (or disease) in which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down
system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the
system. No matter what may be the cause (for they
are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same:
loss of energy, loss of vitality, loss of the power of
concentration or resolution, depression, loss of
weight and want of energy for all the ordinary
affairs of life. Now, what does this mean? It means
that the system is broken down, and needs to be
restored to its normal state.

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restored to its normal state.

Consignees.

S.S. "SYDNEY"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London to
as *Sydney*, and from Bordeaux to
as *Sydney*, in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their Goods, with the ex-
ception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are
being landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained immediately after
landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned Goods remaining undischarged
after MONDAY, the 11th January, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before
the 11th January, or they will not be recog-
nised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 11th January, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INVERIC"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND
MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersigna-
ture and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out, marked by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, as *P. & O. S. N. Co.* and *P. & O. S. N. Co.*'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
intimation is given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1909.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undischarged after the 14th of January,
will be subject to rent.

<

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCONUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY, CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS, &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1900.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1900.

CHINESE BANKS.

An interesting article referring to a recent publication appears in a northern contemporary on the subject of banks in China and particularly in Shanghai, which may be described as the centre of native banking institutions. According to our contemporary, the establishment in Shanghai of the Imperial Bank of China, several years ago, was heralded at the time as the harbinger of a modern banking system throughout China; but this Bank has never succeeded in gaining wide popularity—probably for the reason that its business was so largely associated with the two commercial enterprises which had the same official as Director-General. This Bank has, however, established a good reputation for itself, not only in Shanghai, but in Hongkong and Tientsin. Its greatest drawback has been its inability to do exchange business, on account of the lack of correspondent banks in Europe and America. The Imperial Bank of China having failed to become a national Bank, the Board of Revenue, in August, 1905, established the Hu-Pu Bank, the name of which has been since changed to the Ta Tsing Bank, or Chinese Government Bank. The organization and working of this Bank have been carefully described in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Jules Gory of the Customs Service. This Bank has had an office in Shanghai since its first establishment and has done a very profitable business. According to the balance sheet, translated by Mr. Gory, the working expenses of the Bank were very low, amounting to only Taels 212,000 whereas the amount of business done was more than Taels 30,000,000. This Bank gives promise of becoming the centre of the financial system of China. It has adopted a useful policy toward the powerful guilds of Shanghai bankers, and has also been of service in financing provincial enterprises. It is soon to have an imposing building in the Settlement. Other Chinese banks in Shanghai are rapidly developing their business on modern lines. The Ningpo Commercial Bank, which has a flag new building almost completed on the corner of the Kiangse and Ningpo Roads as well as the Sheng Nih Chartered Bank on the Nan-king Road, and other banks, have altered their arrangements so as to conform to modern banking methods. New forms of cheques are issued, paying-in books are used, and in all small matters of detail these banks are organizing on modern lines. As happened in Japan during the reorganization of its banking system, many mistakes will be made, and difficulties will arise, but a new heaven is at work and is sure to permeate the whole banking system of China. One of the greatest advantages of the new system will be the reducing of the powers of the bank manager, and subjecting him to strict supervision. Under the old system, the power of the bank manager was practically unlimited, and it was due to his mistakes, and to his having no responsible counsellors that bank failures were so frequent. The new system provides for inspectors who will be able to place restraints upon the authority of managers and directors.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AMENDED rules for the election of members of the Sanitary Board are published in the Gazette.

A LIST of Chinese titles of Officials, approved by His Excellency the Governor, is published in the Gazette.

THE ss. *Hong Wan I*, which arrived in port to-day, reports that she had to be put back on account of an accident to her pumps.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. W. Green, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, as the Military member of the committee for the Wong-wei-chong and Queen's Recreation Grounds, *vice* Lieutenant G. R. Home.

On and from the 4th day of January, 1900, the stamp duty payable in respect of any godown warrant or receipt, being of the nature of an agreement, shall be ten cents in place of one dollar as in Article 2 in the first schedule to Ordinance No. 38 of 1902.

BILLIARD enthusiasts are reminded that the Billiard Championship Match (Mr. Hinds against Sergeant Pitt, Hongkong Police), is to take place at St. Andrew's Hall on Monday, at 9 p.m. The game is to be 1,000 up. A late car has been arranged for the convenience of Peakites.

"You certainly deserve a prize for that," was the remark by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, at the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School this morning, while handing the prize to a scholar who had not been absent once during the last six years. This record-breaking instance of a schoolboy's daily attendance is perhaps unparalleled.

On December 24 the river at Taku was still open, but heavy ice was seen at the flood and ebb tide. There were still two Japanese steamers at the bar, one discharging sleepers and the other loading. Three tugs and five lighters are still undocked. It is anticipated that the port will actually close after the spring tides which are now nearly finished. All lights and buoys are removed.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (First Sunday after the Epiphany) the Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. attended (weather permitting) by the Church parade party of "H" Company, "The Buffs." Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund.

NOGUE, a Japanese doctor, residing at 24, Praya East, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with assaulting a woman at 5 Ship Street at an early hour this morning. The assault was brought about by an alleged insult, which set the medical expert on the warpath. Seizing the woman by the arm he was supposed to have slapped her several times on the face. He was fined \$7.

Two coolies, with a spite against a tailor, paid a visit to his house at 4, Chun Hing Lane to settle matters. Unfortunately the tailor was at home at the time, and the coolies did everything, except (careful men they were) commit an assault or break up the house. A police-constable was brought to the scene by the noise and the trouble ended there and then. Two peace-breakers appeared in the Police Court, to-day, and being found guilty of disorderly behaviour, were fined \$5 each.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st December, 1905, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited,	\$3,735,318	\$2,800,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	16,776,952	13,000,000
	73,056	nil.
Total,	\$20,582,326	15,800,000

LO E is a boy of some fourteen years, and was employed as an apprentice to a tailor in the Central district. A few days ago Lo was given some silk with which to make a long coat. He slaved at the work for about forty-eight hours, and finally becoming tired of the job, and, incidentally, being short of cash, he obtained leave yesterday, proceeded to a pawnshop and disposed of the half-finished garment. To increase the trouble he gave a wrong name and address to the pawnbroker. Lo's long absence from the shop aroused suspicion and the coat was found missing. A report to the police led to his arrest. In the Police Court, this morning, he was ordered to be whipped (ten strokes) for the theft. The charge of giving false information to the pawnbroker was, however, withdrawn.

VICEROY Tuan Fang has received the Governor of Kiangsu's report on the cultivation, sale and consumption of opium in that province. As regards cultivation, it states that apart from Ihsing and Chongyang from which no information has as yet been obtained, there are only six mow and two fans of ground under cultivation in the whole province and this will be stopped soon. With respect to the number of opium smokers, it says that there are 618 in Shinyang, but no reliable figures have been obtained from the other districts. As to the quantity of opium sold, in the three districts of Changchow, Yenchow, and Woking it is 60 per cent in the 11th moon, less than in the second moon of last year and in the other districts it is about 20 per cent less. The report concludes by saying that the prohibition law is being earnestly enforced and there has been no disturbance.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

THE GOVERNOR'S SCHEME.

MR. H. N. MODY'S CONDITIONAL OFFER OF COST OF BUILDINGS.

ENDOWMENT FUND OF £110,000 REQUIRED.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPEAL TO THE COMMUNITY.

We publish below in extenso, the Memorandum drawn up by His Excellency the Governor setting out the objects and scope of the University and appealing for subscriptions for the endowment fund, for which and for cost of equipments a sum, estimated at £110,000 (sterling), is required. The Memorandum reads:—

A public spirited citizen (Mr. H. N. Mody) has offered to present to the Colony the buildings necessary to start a University. His original offer was to give a sum of \$150,000 for this purpose and a further sum of \$30,000 towards endowment. Plans of the necessary buildings were prepared at his instance, and generally speaking they appear suitable. The Colonial Director of Public Works, however, estimated that the buildings proposed would cost not less than \$92,000. Mr. Mody thereupon undertook to provide the buildings in accordance with the plans which he had approved, not matter what the cost might be, stipulating, however, that he should use on the buildings the \$30,000 originally given for endowment, if it should be required.

1. I called a meeting of representative men of the Colony to discuss this offer, and the project of establishing a University. The following resolutions were eventually passed:—

"1. That it is desirable that a University should be founded in Hongkong.

2. That the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to approve of the proposed site (near the junction of the Pokfulam and Bonham Roads) on which buildings for this purpose be erected.

3. That so soon as the approval of the Secretary of State has been obtained a Special Committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Governor to approve the design and to supervise the erection of the buildings.

4. That the erection of the buildings should commence so soon as their design has received the approval of the Special Committee.

5. That while the buildings are in process of erection the Special Committee shall endeavour to obtain funds for the furnishing and equipment of the buildings, and for the endowment of the proposed University.

6. That the minimum required for furnishing and equipment of the buildings is £10,000, and that the endowment required is a sum the interest upon which will not be less than £6,000 per annum exclusive of Government Grants.

7. That the custody and investment of all contributions and benefactions received be the duty of the Special Committee.

8. That, if, when the buildings are complete, an endowment of £6,000 per annum has not yet been obtained, the Hongkong College of Medicine and Technical Institute shall forthwith be located in the said building and be conducted therein on the basis upon which they are then being conducted, and that the said College and the said Institute shall continue in occupation of the buildings until such time as the endowment of £6,000 per annum shall have been collected.

9. That in view of paragraph 5 of the minutes of a meeting held on the 13th March at Government House and of the fact that the College of Medicine will assist the canvass for funds towards the endowment of the proposed Hongkong University, the annual interest on such instalments of the said endowment as may be collected be devoted to strengthening the teaching staff of the Hongkong College of Medicine to the extent of the provision of the salaries of two permanent lecturers in anatomy and Physiology and of such further sums out of annual interest as may be in the opinion of the Special Committee be necessary for the maintenance of such portion of the buildings as may be allocated to the College of Medicine.

10. That as soon as the Special Committee reports that the said endowment has been collected, the College of Medicine and the Technical Institute shall be incorporated in, and their endowments shall, subject to the consent of the donors, be transferred to the new institution, provided that it has been incorporated under local Ordinance as the Hongkong University. The Special Committee shall decide upon the facilities to be instituted, one of which shall be the faculty of medicine, engage the necessary staff, and admit as undergraduates:—

(a) All who are at that date students of the Hongkong College of Medicine.

(b) Such additional students, not being members of the College, as have passed the Senior Oxford or Cambridge Local Examination or an equivalent test.

11. That the Managing Body of the University shall thereafter be such as is prescribed by Ordinance.

12. That the course of study of the various faculties shall be such as may be prescribed by the Managing Body; the course for medicine being not less than five years. Provided that students of the Hongkong College of Medicine at the time of its incorporation shall enter with the seniority as if curriculum which they had attained in the College, with a minimum course of two years at the University.

13. That so soon as there shall be undergraduates qualified to go up for their final examination, the London or other British University be requested to conduct the examination for degrees and that the same be held in Hongkong.

or more students of the Hongkong University have thus graduated, the Governor be requested to apply to His Majesty's Council for the grant of a Royal Charter.

14. That in passing the previous resolutions to give effect to the project of establishing a University in Hongkong this committee understands that the objects of such a University will be to afford a higher education, more especially in subjects of practical utility, such as Applied Science, Medicine, etc., on the lines of such Universities as Leeds and Birmingham, and to confer degrees of a standard not inferior to those conferred by such Universities in Great Britain; to develop and form the character of students; to offer equal facilities for students of all races; to extend the knowledge of the English language in the Far East; and to promote a good understanding with the neighbouring Empire of China.

15. That these resolutions be submitted to the Hongkong College of Medicine and to Mr. Mody and that, if the latter assents to them, his generous offer be accepted.

3. These resolutions were (in accordance with No. 15) submitted to the Hongkong Medical College and to Mr. Mody. The former accepted them unreservedly, the latter replied that after careful consideration of the resolutions (with which in the main he agreed) he regretted that he could not find himself in accord with the proposal to commence building as soon as the Secretary of State had approved of the proposed site, and the design had been approved.

He demurred to the proposal that the endowment of the University should be undertaken only when building operations are in actual progress. He stated that it was his ambition to see this University established and working during his life-time, but that he did not propose to spend so large a sum without some assurance that when completed its original object will have been attained, and that the building will not become merely a home for the College of Medicine and Technical Institute, however worthy and deserving these institutions might be. He pointed out that the sum stated to be required for furnishing, equipment and endowment represented a capital fund of about £110,000 or \$1,250,000 which must be raised by subscription before the University could become operative. He urged that immediate steps should be taken to invite subscriptions and stated that he would leave his offer open for six months from 1st January, 1900, with this object.

4. Before proceeding further it is necessary to explain the allusions to the "Hongkong Medical College" which appear in the resolutions. This College was founded in 1887 for the education chiefly of Chinese in medicine and surgery. During the 21 years of its existence over 100 students have been enrolled, 36 have been declared to be qualified to practise as "Licentiates" and 24 are still undergoing their training. The diploma of qualification, however, does not represent a medical degree and though the licentiates have practised in the Colony and elsewhere with very excellent results, they are not of course recognised as qualified medical practitioners by the General Medical Council of Great Britain or by the Hongkong Government. The College has no buildings. Students live in lodgings and attend lectures at various hospitals. Until recently the lecturers gave their services entirely gratuitously, but they now receive a small fee. The College depends for its funds on the fees of students and a Government grant of \$5,500 per annum and there are three scholarships.

At the end of 1906, the College received a bequest of property valued at \$10,000, under the will of Mr. Tang Chuk Kai, and in 1907 Mr. Ng Li Hing offered to erect a building on a site promised by Government. The College therefore was justified in commencing its buildings and in an appeal for an Endowment Fund. In 1908 the project of a University was brought forward by the offer made by Mr. Mody, who was prompted to the idea by a hope expressed by myself then addressing different schools in the Colony, that the inauguration of a University might not be long delayed. On the receipt of Mr. Mody's offer I at once conferred with the Council of the Medical College, and they agreed to defer their building operations until it should appear whether the University Scheme would take definite shape; on the understanding that the first faculty created in the University should be one for medicine, and that if the Medical College students should be at once admitted as undergraduates. The decision of the scheme has been very protracted, and means while the steps which the College of Medicine was about to take to erect buildings, and in appeal for an endowment have been necessarily postponed. It is consequently of grave importance, to them that a final decision should be reached without delay, and that the University buildings should be begun as soon as possible. As I have already explained, the endowment depends on the result of the appeal for endowment funds, and the offer to erect the buildings is left open for six months to prove that result.

It was the unanimous opinion of the general meeting that the two faculties of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture, the establishment of which should take precedence of any other, were those of Medicine and Applied Science (Engineering). As regards the former it has already been seen how intimately the origin of the University will be connected with the existing College of Medicine. In regard to science it will be noted that allusion is made in resolutions to the "Technical Institute." This institution consists of lectures given in the evenings to classes in various subjects, especially engineering and its allied studies. The lecturers receive fees, and apparatus and lecture-rooms are provided by Government. The funds consist of a Government Grant (at present \$13,331), a contribution from the Chinese Li Shing Institute of \$1,100 per annum and fees of students (amounting to about the same as those of the Medical College, viz. \$1,100 per annum). With this may also be included the local branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

6. It is proposed then to amalgamate these institutions in the University when it is inaugurated, and their assets and endowments will with the consent of the donors be taken over by the University. The first two faculties established will be Medicine and Applied Science and an adequate staff of Professors and of local lecturers will be engaged to give instruction in these subjects. Degrees will only be conferred upon students who attain a standard equal to that required in England, and the entrance examination will be similar to that required in Home Universities. It is proposed that, when there are students ready to present themselves for degree examination the King in Council shall be petitioned for the grant of a Royal Charter. It is possible that the London or other Home University may be willing to conduct the examinations, and issue degrees pending the grant of a charter. In any case we desire that the degrees issued shall be in no way inferior to that given by a European or American University and shall be as widely and fully recognised.

7. So soon as a sufficient endowment fund has been subscribed, and the donor of the buildings is willing to commence their erection, the Committee of Management will take into consideration the various questions of organization which present themselves, such as the amount of the fees to be charged to students, the numbers and salaries of the Professorial Staff to be engaged, and of local lecturers, the extent to which residence in the University shall be enforced, and the charges for food, washing, &c. Until the scheme is fully inaugurated, however, it is premature to discuss these. The only decisions at present therefore are that the two faculties which shall first be established are Medicine and Applied Science, and that the University shall be open to all races and creeds.

As regards the claims of the Faculty of Medicine I may quote the following passage from the draft appeal of the College of Medicine:— "It is an admitted fact that the ignorance of the Chinese population in reference to sanitation has had much to do with the tremendous commercial losses sustained since plague became endemic in Hongkong. To dispel that ignorance there can be no more potent agency than to spread broadcast among the Chinese community men of their own race, carefully trained in Western medicine and Western sanitary science, to go from house to house inculcating the principles they have been taught, and leaving the masses of the people with confidence in these principles. And this College has done, is doing, will do, in this respect, what can be done in no other way and by no other agency."

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models. We have heard recently of a Training College for candidates for the Imperial Maritime Customs in Peking, and incidentally I am glad to note that it is stated that half the successful candidates at the first part of the entrance examination were from Hongkong. Here the medium of instruction is to be English, the course to be for 4 years, the subjects, Finance, Foreign Languages and Composition, Mathematics, Geography, International Law and Treaties. It is probable that we may obtain many useful suggestions for our University, when the time comes to open its doors to students from the experience of this admirable institution.

I see, too, that it is announced in the papers that an Imperial University is to be established in Peking. There is also the French Medical College at Cheongtong which issues degrees and is intended to develop into a University; there is the admirable Anglo-Chinese College at Amoy; the College at Tientsin, and nearer home, the Ta Hsueh Tang at Canton, which boasts of Japanese professors. The Hongkong University will not be in opposition to or a rival of these Chinese Colleges, but will co-operate with them, especially with the College at Canton in the endeavour to provide increased facilities for Higher Education.

From all these I hope to obtain data to guide us in our decision as to the scope, the fees to be charged, the general management and all other matters in which their experience may be of value to us, and from some of them no doubt will come English-speaking candidates for our University. Already I have obtained through our Ambassador at Tokyo and the Minister for Education in Japan some useful information regarding Higher Education in that country, together with copies of the Imperial University Calendar, the Higher Commercial School Calendar, the Technological School Calendar, and the report of the Education Department. I have also received from the Bishop useful books referring to the Liverpool University. All these I will lay before the Managing Committee.

But it may be asked, looking to this already rapid development, may it not be assumed that China will provide her own Universities if she needs them, and may we not therefore find the Hongkong University superfluous? The reply to that question is I think that for a country with a population of four hundred millions there can be no fear that any University will find a lack of students. There are moreover the populations of our own and neighbouring Colonies to be provided for. I saw it stated recently in the local Press that 58 Chinese youths, sons of rich merchants at the Straits, were passing through Hongkong on their way to Nanking to study Chinese and Western knowledge, after which some of them would proceed to England. For students such as these our University might prove a great boon. By the time China has provided Universities ours will have attained an assured position to fear any rivals. Merchants do not fear that the dockyards in which they have embarked their money will be left derelict by progress in China.

Moreover Hongkong will have many special advantages to offer. Its degree will be recognised in England, its dockyards and electrical and other works will afford practical instruction which can hardly be rivalled in China for very many years, its location in a British Colony will, on the one hand, form an attraction to students who desire to obtain opportunities for colloquial English and to acquire something of the Western atmosphere as well as the mere dry bones of knowledge, and on the other hand, to Professors who might less willingly accept an exile in China. In the Medical Faculty more especially, Hongkong can offer facilities for practical anatomy in the dissecting room which Chinese prejudice, at present at any rate, precludes in China.

The establishment of a University in Hongkong would beyond doubt carry many steps further the useful work already achieved in the past by Queen's College, which has, as we know, educated many men who are now holding high official positions in China. The success of that College should augur well for the University with its wider scope.

The establishment of a University must, I think, inevitably promote a good understanding between the British and Chinese and add to the friendship between the two nations. In particular it will promote the knowledge of English which is useful alike to those who adopt official or commercial careers.

Some centuries ago Latin was the common language of the savants of the West and the literature of scientific investigation was written in that tongue. The vast populations of China speak no common language, nor is the Chinese written language well adapted as a vehicle of Western knowledge for which at present it has no adequate vocabulary. If then for a period China should find it necessary, as the nations of the West did, to use an alien tongue as a common medium for new thoughts and expressions, I should imagine that no language would be more suitable than English, which already in a "pidgin" form constitutes a medium for the exchange of ideas between merchants of the North and South. If "pidgin" English has served as a medium for commerce why should not King's English serve as the medium for Western education?

In this way the project which takes definite shape to-day may have very far-reaching effects. I claim that it will promote a closer understanding and good feeling between ourselves and the Chinese, that it will stimulate commerce, and that it will in particular benefit this Colony, not only in these indirect ways, but by bringing us into closer relations with the gentry of China whose sons are being educated in Hongkong, and who will no doubt occasionally visit them here. Germany and France have both seen the advantage of establishing a University, and I am anxious that we should not awake from our traditional apathy too late and find ourselves already forestalled.

Finally, I have a brief word to say regarding the objects which in my view the University should keep before it. I would place among the foremost of those objects the training of character. I would hope that the graduates of Hongkong would establish for themselves a reputation as patriotic and loyal citizens—whether of this Colony or of China—that during their sojourn here they shall learn to appreciate British ideals of justice and fair play, in short that while remaining in every respect Chinese, the University shall turn out men of upright character and not merely pour new wine into old bottles and evolve machines capable of passing examinations, but incapable of moral control.

In furtherance of this object I propose that the students shall reside in the University and that the permanent staff shall be also resident there. They will thus have opportunities of promoting the moral and the physical development of the students out of lecture hours, no less than the intellectual in the class room.

In the second place the aim of the University should be to afford an education adapted to the careers which its graduates intend to adopt—a sound, practical, secular education. We have seen in India and elsewhere the harm which is done by a system of higher education not based on such principles, which has in fact produced a class of young men of high intellectual attainments but without a corresponding development of character—men for whom there are no adequate openings and careers in life. The same thing has happened in Africa.

The graduates from the Hongkong University will have before them all the limitless opportunities which the Empire of China offers, both in the ranks of official life, and in the fields of commerce, and the professions of Medicine, Engineering, etc., in addition to the opportunities offered by our own and neighbouring Colonies.

The model upon which our University is based should, in my opinion, approximate rather to that of Birmingham or Leeds than to that of Oxford or Cambridge or Calcutta. Our Faculty of Science should deal rather with the application of science to industries and with its commercial utility, than with its abstract and theoretical branches. Our Faculty of Medicine will strive to produce full qualified practitioners, and even a Degree of Arts, (if we should decide to establish one later on for the sons of gentry who aim at official posts), should include subjects of practical utility, International Law and Treaties, Geography, Comparative History, and (I would add) the Chinese Literature and classics, so that it should not be said of us as it was said of India by Mr. Fraser that ninety per cent. of the men who pass examinations for English degrees are unable to write or read the language of their own parents.

I may add in conclusion that I have discussed this project with the British Minister at Peking, and that I found him strongly in support of it, as also our late and present Consul-General at Canton. I believe that I correctly understood these high judges to think that the Chinese Government, as well as the Provincial Government at Canton, will be sympathetic towards it, and Dr. Ho Kai will, I think, be able to inform us that the principal cities of South China will welcome it. Extracts from Home newspapers have been sent me, strongly approving of the scheme, and I know that there are those among the most influential of the members of both the present and the late Government, who warmly support the idea.

I feel confident that the entire community will recognise the importance of this project. It will place Hongkong in a unique position in the Far East. It will no doubt have far-reaching effects upon the prestige and influence of Great Britain throughout the Chinese Empire. I will, I think, be the most important step taken in the recent history of this Colony. I take therefore this opportunity of inviting those gentlemen whether European or Chinese whose interests are bound up in this Colony, or who desire to see British influence extended in the Far East, or who would welcome a project which would assist the friendly Empire of China to obtain the Western knowledge which so many of her sons are now seeking and can only obtain at great cost, and by exile from their country, to come forward and support Mr. Mody in his munificent donation, by subscribing a sum adequate to carry out the scheme in its entirety. It is, I am aware, not a well chosen time at which to make an appeal for large funds, but it is unavoidable, for the gift which I have announced compels us to act at once and for my part I think it is singularly fortunate that it came in time to enable us to incorporate the College of Medicine in the project before it had become too late to do so.

I feel sure that we may count on a still more extended support including the China Association, and that very considerable sections of the British public who are interested in the Far East and eager to assist in any project which makes for progress and enlightenment, as well as from the Chinese gentlemen who are so conspicuous for their liberality.

The present position therefore stands as follows:—

A very fine set of buildings has been promised. These include 6 lecture rooms, 3 laboratories, a large hall, a large dining room, 2 libraries, with lavatories, offices and professor's rooms on the ground floor and a large dormitory on the first floor. Detached from the main building is an anatomical laboratory, a recreation pavilion, a gymnasium, a swimming bath, an entrance lodge, tennis courts, &c. The Government is prepared, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to give very fine site—probably the only one suitable for such a purpose in the Colony. The moment is singularly opportune, for if the University is not inaugurated now the College of Medicine will be built on a separate and very cramped site, and it is hopeless to anticipate that it will ever then become a Faculty of the University. Whether we are able to avail ourselves of these generous offers, and of this present opportunity depends upon whether we can raise an adequate Endowment Fund—which is put at £100,000, including furnishing and the equipment of Libraries and the Laboratories and Engineers' Shops, &c. Mr. Mody's offer remains open for six months. In these circumstances I earnestly appeal to all who desire on the one hand to assist China in acquiring Western knowledge, and on the other hand to extend British prestige, and the knowledge of the English language, in the East, to assist in the project.

F. D. LUARD

Hongkong, January, 1909.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

What is considered a red-letter day in the annals of a school took place this morning at the Ellis Kadoorie School, when the prizes won during the year were presented to the successful students by Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools. There was a fairly large number of prominent European and Chinese residents who attended the function, and were struck with the array of sedate-looking youths in silken robes in place of the personification of rowdiness.

The Headmaster said:—Mr. Wolfe, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in presenting to you the eighth annual report of the Society's Hongkong College testifying as it does to the increasing usefulness and popularity among the Chinese of this institution. Each successive year seems to justify, even more than its predecessor, the wisdom and foresight of the president and council to whom the existence and conduct of the college is due. As in former years the examination for grant-in-aid purposes was held in the early part of July, the financial year terminating on June 30th. This arrangement will be continued for the current year only, the Government having decided that in future the financial year will terminate annually on 31st December. The report of the Inspector of Schools dated 10th August was as follows:—

Staff.—Mr. Braidwood, 3 English Assistant Masters and 13 Chinese Masters.

Discipline and Organization.—The discipline is excellent as far as the European masters are concerned, but the Chinese masters should be very much stricter, the more so as most of the classes are very large.

Organization.—Good. The staff might be strengthened by an additional English Master. Some of the classes are too large.

Sanitation.—Satisfactory.

Apparatus.—Very satisfactory.

Floor Space.—Sufficient for 1,016 pupils.

English.—Reading.—Good on the whole. Very good in class I.

Colloquial.—Very good in class I, good in II and III, fair in the remaining classes. (There are IX in all). Objects should be better known in class IX.

Composition.—Good in classes I, III and IX. (sentences); very fair in II, IV and VI; and poor in V, VII and VIII. It is a great pity that boys who are so well up in grammar should fail to apply their knowledge of that subject to their composition. In class I the essays were too short. Class II should be able to write an essay and class III a letter, instead of merely reproducing stories.

Diction.—Very good to good except in classes V and VII.

Grammar.—Very good to good throughout the school. It should be impressed upon the pupils that it is useless to learn rules unless they apply them to their work, especially to composition.

Geography.—Good in Classes I to VI. Weak in the three lowest classes. In the latter maps are not used as freely as they should be.

History.—Classes I and II only. Good on the whole. I still maintain, however, that the book "Myers' General History" containing over 700 pages is too bulky and too difficult. Two classes only take this subject; it is therefore impossible for the boys to get through even a quarter of the book in two years at their disposal. Class II offered 31 pages only which they knew well when questions were put in the words of the text. One question bearing on their work but requiring a little thought was not answered correctly by anyone. In both classes the answers were usually in the words of the book. The English too was very much better than in the essays shown up. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the subject was learnt by heart.

Arithmetic.—This subject is very well taught throughout the school. Classes II and IV obtained an average of 97 per cent and 98 per cent of marks respectively and the lowest, i.e. Class VII was 53 per cent. The general average was very good.

Algebra.—Classes I, II and III. Class III very good, classes I and II good. The work was well done throughout but classes I and II, especially, should offer more for examination.

Mensuration.—Classes I and II. Very good and accurate. The following points should be noted:—

(1) More use should be made of short methods of calculation.

(2) More care should be taken in drawing diagrams.

(3) The different steps in the working should be more clearly indicated.

Translation.—English to Chinese.—Classes I and II. Good. The English text was understood and the style of the Chinese was somewhat weak.

Chinese to English.—Good on the whole. In some cases the Chinese was translated too freely.

Chinese. Reading.—There are six vernacular classes. Good. Very good in Class I. In class IV some boys knew very little. In class III pupils failed to read in audible voice.

Composition.—Very good in class I, good in II, III, fair in IV and V, and poor in VI. In VIA the work was very untidy. In class V, Chinese letter was included in the syllabus, but many pupils were quite unable to do anything in this subject. In class VI composition is still taught in the old style, i.e. the boys have to write parallel sentences to sentences given. They should be taught sentence building.

General.—Class IV consists of boys promoted from Class V after the half-yearly examination. It is certainly very much behind IV in all subjects except arithmetic.

Grant.—I recommend a grant at the rate of 50/- 436 pupils were present at my examination the results of which on the whole are highly satisfactory. I return the school as "thoroughly efficient," but would draw attention to (a) the weakness of certain classes in English colloquial and composition and to (b) the lack of progress in geography. (c) The tendency to admit an unduly large number of boys to the school. Though owing to the pressure of

plague many boys were absent when I examined this school, the school-rooms appeared quite full and I am satisfied that the maximum number now on the rolls cannot be further increased without seriously affecting the efficiency of the school work.

Several changes in the staff have taken place in the course of the year now under review. Mr. Barlow joined the Government service as Assistant Master in Saiying-poon School, in May; but through the courtesy of the Inspector of Schools he was enabled to remain here till after the Government Examination. The vacancy in the staff was filled by Mr. V. G. Jones, but failing health compelled him to return to England after two months' service and he was succeeded by Mr. P. Currie who is now in charge of Classes VII and IX. In October our teaching strength was further augmented by the arrival of W. J. Troakes. The net result of these changes is an additional English Master as recommended in the report just read. There are now 5 vernacular teachers, Mr. Li Si Lung having joined on 9th March.

Two of our pupil teachers, Mr. Lo Ho Cho and Mr. Chan Yan Tong, were successful in the examination for admission to the Imperial Customs College and left for Tientsin last month. These vacancies will be filled before classes are resumed in February, but if the college is to reach the standard of education aimed at by its promoters, the staff must be still further increased by the addition of at least two English Masters.

From 1st July, 1907, to 30th June, 1908, the number of pupils enrolled was 972, the highest number on the register at any given time was 677, the maximum attendance being 617, compared with 571 and 528 respectively in the previous year. Classes were conducted on 223 days and the average daily attendance was 499. 106 boys were present on every occasion whereas in the previous year 158 pupils made complete attendance, the decrease being undoubtedly due to the prevalence of plague. The amount of Government grant earned was \$7,756. For the past six months the highest number on the roll has been six hundred with an average daily attendance of 509.

On the occasion of our last prize-giving His Excellency the Governor referring to the statement in the report of the Inspector of Schools to the effect that the floor space here was congested, said that "he thought those who had the interest of the school at heart would attend to the deficiency." The Council at once took measures to provide additional accommodation. Plans were prepared for extending the present buildings to the east and south which by adding six class-rooms would enable us to seat between three and four hundred more pupils. This could not be done without the assistance of the Government, but as the estimates for the year had already been granted the matter had to be deferred. It is hoped however that the extension may be completed during the current year.

At former years a college team entered for hygiene competition and took the same position as in the previous year, viz. 4th on the list.

The result of the examination in this subject held last month has not yet been declared. The lessons in elementary science mentioned in last year's report were continued throughout the year, and the experiments connected therewith were a source of continued interest to the pupils. Classes for physical drill were held bi-weekly till the month of June when they were discontinued on account of the heat.

Throughout the season football was played with great enthusiasm. An eleven was entered for the School's Shield Competition and secured the fourth place. The team shows promise and under the altered arrangements a better record may be expected at the end of the present season.

In summer the swimming and bathing club inaugurated in the previous year provided healthy and useful recreation for a large number of pupils. The success of these two clubs is wholly due to the great interest taken in them by Messrs. Hamilton and Ballow.

As in previous years the library has been a source of pleasure and information principally to the members of the upper divisions. The provision of a number of books of a simpler style would be greatly appreciated by the junior pupils. Arrangements have been made for the formation of a class for drawing and brush work at the beginning of the new session. This class will be conducted by Mr. W. J. Troakes. The scholarships and prizes to be presented to-day are awarded on the results of an examination recently conducted by the headmaster. Time will not permit me to enter into the details of these results but the percentage of passes in the various subjects was:—Reading 97%, Dictation 87%, Arithmetic 75%, Writing 99%, Eng. Composition 75%, History 90%, Eng. Colloquial 91%, Translation E. to C. 94%, Geography 92%, Translation C. to E. 75%, Grammar 85%, Euclid 80%, and Algebra 88%.

Our thanks are due and are heartily tendered to the following for generously contributing to the Scholarship and Prize Fund:—The Blake Trust, Mr. Ho Koon Tong, The Po Lung Kue, The Tong Wah Hospital, and Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie, Ho Tong, Li Tsai Chai, Ip Sung Wan, Chan Cheuk Hing, Leung Yau Po, Wan Cho Tsoi, Ho Fook, Lau Cho Pak, Tsang Yui Kai, Sin Tak Fan, On Lai Chun, Shui U Tin, Ip Shup Kom, Lau Fun Chai, Kwok Shui Lan, Ng Hoi Chi and many others too numerous to mention.

PRIZE LIST.

Blake Scholarship (\$50) Sui Kok.

Ho Koon Tong, Senior (\$35) Wong Wai Hong.

Ho Koon Tong, Junior (\$25) Wai Kwong.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Class I.—1st Tang Wai Kwong, and Tam Kai Ching.

Class II.—1st Lam Cho Chan, and Chin Chung Ki.

Class III.—1st To Yee Woon, and Kwok Shui Woon.

Class IV.—1st Tang Shun Ho, and Ho Yui Chan Man Kwong.

Class V.—1st Mok Kam Weng, and Leung

Class VI.—1st Liu Wan Fat and Tsang Hing Wo, and Wong Chun Loi.

Class VII.—1st Tang Sum Hoo, and Wong Man Hung.

Class VIII.—1st Lau Hing Poi, and Tsui Ying Lim.

Class IX.—1st Tam Hoi Wan, and Wong Lok Wai.

CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

Class I.—1st Leung San, and Wai Kwong.

Class II.—1st Leung Man Lau, and Chau Kai Ching.

Class III.—1st Chan Yu, and Au Kin Chin.

Class IV.—1st Leung Sei Kwong, and Lo Kam Mui.

Class V.—1st Tang Wai Kim, and Lo Wing Pak.

Class VI.—1st Kwan Chi On, and Tsi Ying Lim.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Dux Boy.—Siu Kuk, silver watch.

Hygiene.—, gold pencil.

Colloquial.—Lam Moing Shau, style-pen.

Football.—Kwok Shui Chung, football.

Attendance.—Siu Kuk, gold pencil; To In Woon, style-pen; Mak Kam Wing, style-pen; Liu Wan Fat ("Tales of Romance").

RECITATION.

Class I.—Tam Pui Chuen, silver chain.

Class II.—Pang Cheong Yeung, silver chain.

Class III.—Kwok Shui Chung, silver chain.

Class IV.—Ko Fuk Yu, style-pen.

Class V.—Leung San, style-pen.

Class VI.—Yeung Po Chiu, book ("Heroes").

Class VII.—Chan Cheung Chung, book ("Alice in Wonderland").

Class VIII.—Tsui Sik Lim, book "Tales of the Fairies".

IX.—Mok Sui Wing, book ("Tiny Tots").

Class B.—Kam Wing Hung, book ("Tiny Tots").

Class C.—Ip Kuan Yuen, picture book.

Mr. Wolfe, in the course of a lengthy and excellent address, which did not fail to impress his youthful hearers, said that the headmaster's report interjected in several ways with his own. The progress of the school was highly satisfactory. Last year, H.E. the Governor commented on the increase in the school. From a modest attendance at the beginning of the school, the average attendance had risen in 1907-08 to 319, in 1907 to 392, and in 1907-08 to 498. In spite of the prevalence of plague, the school had always maintained its gradual increase in the average attendance. The school, Mr. Wolfe said, may be congratulated on the increase in the number of the pupils. It was said that this was due to the large number of scholarships which were offered by the school, this, however, could not entirely account for the increase in numbers. It was, on the other hand, more due to the organisation of the school. The speaker was quite satisfied that parents would not send their sons to the school unless the organisation was thoroughly efficient. Next year, he hoped that the Inspector, whoever he may be, would return the school as thoroughly efficient. He would again repeat the warning—that boys should not be admitted too freely, unless there was a sufficient staff to cope with the work. As to the discipline, last year H.E. the Governor spoke of public school forms, which was more or less discipline. He was satisfied that the discipline of the boys was very satisfactory. The Inspector, however, dwelt on the fact that there appeared to be a tendency for loose manners in going about with loose trousers round the ankle. Previously, the boys used to tie their trousers with a band near the knee, which imparted to them a neater appearance. In Queen's College, the boys were made to come with knicker-bockers. It might seem a bit on the speaker's part, but nevertheless, by following the latter habit, the boys would show that they belonged to one organisation. The English was improving; so was the Chinese. Referring to the latter subject, the speaker said there was a tendency on the part of younger boys to neglect Chinese, and deprecated the fact that there was no vernacular school where Chinese could be taught to boys before proceeding to higher schools. It seemed a pity that some of them could not properly speak their own language. Coming to the question of holidays, Mr. Wolfe said that there were far too many given to the boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School. In comparing the number of days allowed for holidays in other schools, the speaker declared with some emphasis that the Ellis Kadoorie School headed the list with 120 days! In conclusion, he thanked the management on a most successful year's working.

The prizes were then presented to the fortunate scholars, each being vociferously applauded as he came up to receive the coveted honour. It should be mentioned that one boy obtained a prize for not having been absent once during the last six years. Mr. Wolfe personally congratulating the recipient.

Three hearty cheers for Mr. Wolfe brought the proceedings to a close.

An official telegram from the Formosan Government-General reports that the greater portion of the revolted tribes seems to have taken refuge among the mountains of Mokka and in the back of the aboriginal village of Shikichiyakusan. The joint force of the military troops and police corps is gradually advancing. Casualties to the expedition troops between the 10th and 21st ult. were a native policeman and a constable who were wounded. On the 21st four aborigines were made captive and 21 others were killed.

H.E. the Prince Regent has advised the Government that, as a Minister accredited abroad, represents his own country, it is of the highest importance for him to cultivate friendship with the Government officials of the country he is in, and with other diplomatic representatives; that Chinese Ministers to foreign countries have hitherto not been able to entertain much owing to lack of allowance; and for this reason they could not acquire a very intimate knowledge of foreign affairs. The Prince Regent, therefore, has urged that the London salaries be increased so as to enable Ministers to carry out their duties.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will let by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1909, at 3 P.M., on the spot, The Several Lots Nos. 1 to 10 on a Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of—

BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS.—Cash. For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. (75)

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARA" FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the wharves and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, when they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. (75)



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI," Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Victoria," 5,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valinblas, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Ariadne," due in London on 6th March, 1909. Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Consents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars apply to—

E. A. BOWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. (76)

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

LAST NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The concert given by the Hongkong Philharmonic Society took place at St. George's Hall last night, and proved, as anticipated, a great success in every respect. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a large number of residents turned out to avail themselves of the high-class music for which the Society can always be trusted, and the audience in point of numerical strength considering the dirty weather was quite a surprise, which only goes to show the high regard in which the Society is held by Hongkongers. H.E. the Governor was to have been present, but was deterred from doing so by the regrettable indisposition of Lady Lugard, then present from Government House being Capt. Michael Taylor, A.D.C., Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, Private Secretary, and Miss Henniker, who is a guest at Government House.

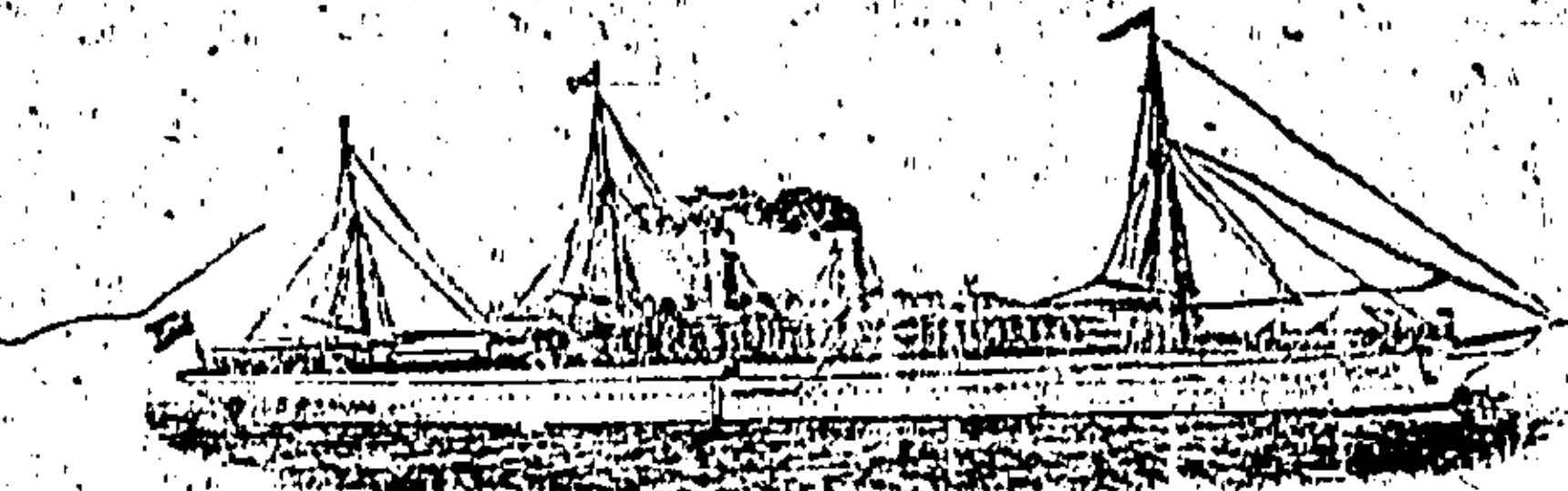
A well-arranged programme had been selected for the delectation of the audience, compositions of Ed. Elgar being very much in evidence. The first part of the programme opened with "Chanson de Malin" by the Orchestra, very shyly rendered. This was followed by "L'Idylle Neptun" by a grand band of 50 (some eight in number). The voices blended excellently and the time was fairly lost. The third item was "Fantasie (two pieces) by C. Gounod, which was interpreted by Mrs. Grove and Mr. Denman Fuller in the highly-finished style of these two talented artists. Mrs. E. G. Barrett next followed with "My Love for You" and "The Dawn of Joy" (orchestrated by Mr. Denman Fuller) and rendered the two songs very pleasingly; her efforts being greeted with demands for an encore. The last item in the first part of the programme was "British air of thyself," which was done full justice to by Mr. Frank Grove. Supported by a powerful male-voice chorus, and accompanied by the well-known song with telling effect, which was fully appreciated by his auditors.

The second part opened with "Chanson de Nini" by the Orchestra. A. Serravallo, "L'Idylle Neptun" (unaccompanied) by Mr. and Mrs. G. Edwards, Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. C. E. H. Barrie, was appreciated; the last two verses having to be repeated owing to the quartette being recalled. "To Sylvia," by the chorus and orchestra, was a sweet gem; the latter part being particularly well rendered. The last item was a Scherzo Capriccioso (two pieces) by Mr. Grove and Mr. Denman Fuller (two pieces) which was very successfully interpreted by the audience. Mrs. Grove, Mr. Denman Fuller, and Mr. C. E. H. Barrie, who were all present, were very successful in their efforts, which was fully appreciated by the audience.

The concert was a very successful one, and the audience was very much pleased with the results. The Society is to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, and the audience is to be congratulated on the high regard in which they are held by Hongkongers. H.E. the Governor was to have been present, but was deterred from doing so

Shipping—Steamers.

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R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th, 1900.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 1st
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd

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First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	YATSHING	SUNDAY, 10th Jan, Daylight.
KOBE	YATSHING	MONDAY, 11th Jan, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FOOKSANG	MONDAY, 11th Jan, Noon.
& MOI	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, 12th Jan, Noon.
SANDAKAN	CHINSANG	TUESDAY, 12th Jan, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA	WOSANG	TUESDAY, 12th Jan, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHIPSANG	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	THURSDAY, 14th Jan, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Jan, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Jan, 4 P.M.
KOBE	AMARA	FRIDAY, 15th Jan, 4 P.M.

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General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 9th January, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"TIENTSIN"	11th Jan, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO	"SHANSI"	11th " " 10 A.M.
PAKHOU & HAIPHONG	"OHILLI"	12th " " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th " " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	12th " " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	19th " " 4 P.M.
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MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

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Gymnastic	4,789	W. Shotton	14th Feb.
Gymnastic	4,789	J. C. A. Hall	14th Mar.
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These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

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The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th August, 1900.

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This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Rector, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Chassagnac, and indeed by all the eminent medical authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time ago introduced into France, and it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy. This is a discovery that will revolutionize the treatment of all diseases. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the treatment of all diseases. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the treatment of all diseases.

THERAPION.

which may certainly rank with, if not take the place of, many of the discoveries of our day, and which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the discovery is a most important one, and it is a discovery that will revolutionize the treatment of all diseases. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the treatment of all diseases. It is a discovery that will revolutionize the treatment of all diseases.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

CORRECTED 9th JANUARY, 1900. PER 5 MESS.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	18
" Bone—Tong Yuk	18
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	18
" Sapiages—Ngau Yuk Chang	18
" Tongue—Ngau Li	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	18
" Head—Ngau Tau	18
" Heart—Ngau Sum	18
" Hump—Salt—Ngau Kiu	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	18
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	18
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Coi	18
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	18
" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai	18
" Kidney—Ngau Kiu	18
" Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwa	18
" Leg—Young Fat	18
" Shoulder—Young Fat	18
" Pig's Chitlings—Chi cheong	18
" Brains—Chi Kiu	18
" Feet—Chi Kiu	18
" Fry—Chi Chok	18
" Head—Chi Tau	18
" Heart—Chi Sum	18
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	18
" Liver—Chi Kiu	18
" Pork Chop—Chi Fat Kwa	18
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	18
" Leg—Chi Pel	18
" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	18
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat	18
" Kidney—Young Fat	18
" Liver—Young Fat	18
" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	18
" Sweet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	18
" Mutton—Sung Ngau Yau	18
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	18

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	25
" (Chico)—Tia Chua Ping	25
" Small—Hoi Tong	25
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	25
" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Sheng	25
" Heung Chai	25
" (Bridges), Macao—Sung Sheng	25
" Chestnuts, Chinese—Young Fat	25
" Carambola—Young Fat	25
" Coconuts—Yeh Tai	25
" Grapes—Siu Tai Tin	25
" Lemons, China—Ning Moong	25
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	25
" Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Coi	25
" Fresh, Lai Chi	25
" Limes, (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning	25
" Mango, Manila—Lai Sang Moong	25
" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	25
" Mangosteens, San Chuk Tes per 100	25
" Oranges, Tim Chang	25
" Small—Tai Kut	25
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	25
" Olives—Pak Lam	25
" Passion Fruit	25
" Peas, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	25
" (Canton), Cooking—Sai Li	25
" (Shanghai)—Shueung Hoi Li	25
" Peanuts, Fa Sang	25
" Persimmons, Large, Hung Chai	25
" Pine-apples, in quality—Shueung Poon	25
" Ti Pau-law	25
" and cooking—Chung-lang	25
" Paw-law	25
" Plantains—Tai Chai	25
" Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	25
" Pomegranates, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	25
" Walnuts, Hop Tui	25
" Green—Sung Hop Tui	25
" Shanghai—Lo Kwa	25

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shueung Hoi Ah	6
" Chi Chai	6
" Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	6
" Tau	6
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shueung Hoi	6
" Pin Tau	6
" Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	6
" Beans, Long—Tau Kok	6
" Beet Root—Hung Choi	6
" Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yeh Ker	6
" Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	6
" Brassica—Fai Chai	6
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	6
" Fowls, Canton—Kai	6
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	6
" Geese—Ngo	6
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shueung Hoi Yeh	6
" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Shueung Hoi Yeh	6
" Musk Deer—Wong Keng	6
" Hare—Tu Chai	6
" Partridge—Chai Khoo	6
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	6
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuo	6
" Holbrow—Holbrow Pak Kuo	6
" Quail—Om Chuen	6
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	6
" Salpe—Sa Chai	6
" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	6
" Hen—Na	6
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol-up	6
" Teal, Shanghai, Sol-up	6
" Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Sol	6
" Ap	6

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	14
" Bream—Bin Yu	14
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	14
" Carp—Li Yu	14
" Catfish—Chai Yu	14
" Codfish—Mun Yu	14
" Crabs—Hoi	14
" Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	14
" Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
" Dace—Wong Mei Lun	14
" Dog Fish—Tui To Sa	14
" Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	14
" Fresh water—Tam Si Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	14
" Frog—Tien Kai	14
" Garoupe—Sek Pan	14
" Gadgrouse—Pak Kuo Yu	14
" Herrings—Tao Pak	14
" Halibut—Chung Kwai Yu	14
" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	14
" Loach—Yu Yu	14
" Lobsters—Lung Ha	14
" Mackerel—Chi Yu	14
" Monk Fish—Mun Yu	14
" Mullus—Chai Yu	14
" Oysters—Sung Hoi	14
" Pomfret—Kai Kung Yu	14
" Porgy—Tao Lo	14
" Pike—Yu Yu	14
" Platy—Yu Yu	14
" Pomfret, Black—Hoi Ching	14
" Pomfret, White—Pak Ching	14
" Pomfret—Ming Ha	14
" Ray—Pai Yu	14
" Rock Fish—Sai Kiu Yu	14
" Salmon—Sung Hoi Yu	14
" Sea Bream—Sung Hoi Yu	14
" Sole—Sung Hoi Yu	14
" Tuna—Sung Hoi Yu	14
" Yellow—Sung Hoi Yu	14

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 4.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDEND PAID ON LAST TRADING DAY.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,500,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/9 = \$1.042	5 1/2 %	\$280 sales London £82.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	(4,000) \$10,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$11
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$12,757 \$11,990	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	Tls. 110,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 165,512	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$22,478 \$19,995	\$2,506,011	Final of 1/5 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$835 buyers
Yongtse Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,032 \$8,157	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$175 buyers
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,097 \$13,802	\$372,432	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$12,757 \$11,990	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$335 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$5,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$14
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,638 \$199,067 \$150,000	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$15	\$150,000 \$12,757 \$11,990	\$17,755	\$2 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	8 1/2 %	\$291 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	(10,000) \$10,000	£13,755	{6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154	5 1/2 %	{837 \$17
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	(10,000) \$10,000	£13,755		...	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 120,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	{Tls. 47 Tls. 114 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£2	£2	\$10,000 \$15,000 \$17,221	£6,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	4 1/2 %	45 buyers
* Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15,000 \$17,221	\$8	{5/- for year ending 30.6.1908 {5/- for year ending 30.6.1908	4 1/2 %	\$24 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 12,000 Tls. 12,479 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$35,538 \$100,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$279,171	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$124 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 for 1907	...	18 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.03	...	Tls. 90 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£2	£2	£175,000 £12,289	£14,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 17 sellers
R. B. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£2 £2	18/10 £2	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$81 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$53,601	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$20,806 \$40,000	\$3,556	Final of 1/4 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$46 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$75,191 \$100,000	\$384,347	Interim of 1/4 for account 1908 {Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	8 1/2 % 6 1/2 %	\$90 sales Tls. 77 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 927,257 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,742	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	6 %	Tls. 136 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,526			
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$100,000	Dr. \$4,320	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$16
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$68,975 \$122,000	\$14,639	Interim of 1/2 for account 1908	7 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$26,915	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$92 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$127,480 \$50,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$659	\$1 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{Tls. 1,235,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,517	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 120 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 1/2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 79 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	(9 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.08 (8 %)	...	Tls. 67 1/2
Loon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,398	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 73 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 285 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1 10/- p. share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 %	18 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$25,000	Nil	\$1.20. or 1907	11 %	\$11 ss. and b.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$12
Do. do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	61,138	80 cents for 1907	8 %	\$16 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$10,000	\$3,599	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$22 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$8,000	\$48	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	10 %	\$10.80
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	15,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	8 %	\$12 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$251	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	18,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	Interim of \$1 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$120,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$24 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwer- schappen in Lingkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	{4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making \$50 to date	5 1/2 %	Tls. 850 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$7,471	{80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil	None	4 1/2 %	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Nil	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 buyers
Shanghai-Samson Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 125 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,250	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,122	Final of 1/16 making 32/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 156,622	None	...	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	6 %	\$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 207	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$111	50 cents for 1907	5 %	\$10 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$1,160	{80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{500,000 \$25,000	\$6,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	79 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	14

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Auction.

AUCTION SALE

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE AND TAPESTRY
CURTAINS, &c., &c.MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on
SATURDAY,
the 16TH JANUARY, 1909, commencing at 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. at their
SALES ROOMS.A Fine Collection of
HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Bedspread, Gent's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine White Quilts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Irish Embroidered Pillow Cases, a Varied Assortment of Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Robes, all Linen Double size Bed Ticks, Sheets, Flannellette Nightdresses, Dressing Gowns, Aprons, Fines Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Tapestry Table Covers, Irish Linen Doyleys, Muslin and Embroidered Cushion Covers, Fire o'clock Tea Cloths, Toilet Sets, Tea Cosy, Travelling Bags, Children's Clothes and Overcoats, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, &c., &c.

A Small Quantity of "Witney" Blankets and Suit Lengths.

The above Goods will be on view from Thursday, 14th January, p.m.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

and
EXPRESS TRAINS Co.(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCKBY
SIEMSEN & Co.,Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES
IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHING.Samples on application. Cost
Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars
and Cuffs renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiorress will also be most grateful
for any FANCY or old KNUITTED to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1909.WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutesNIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutesSPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS.
No. 50 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York,
and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing, unless some
species of anæsthetic, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner, in order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, use fresh materials
daily.The copying of Portraits with distinct
minutes a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM.CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!NO SUFFERER
NOW DESPAIR!
making a doctor's bill or falling into
the clutches of a quack, any sufferer, male
or female, who is afflicted with any of the
above named diseases, should at once
procure a copy of the book "THERAPION"
and read it carefully, and follow the
instructions therein given, and he will
certainly be cured.THERAPION No. 1 - A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the skin,
such as eczema, psoriasis, and all other
diseases of the skin, and for all diseases
of the blood, and for all diseases of the
nervous system, and for all diseases of
the digestive system, and for all diseases
of the